

REMARKS

I. Status of the claims

Claims 38-42, 48 and 61-66 are pending in this application. Claims 38, 39, 42, 61-66 are amended without prejudice and without conceding to the Examiner's characterizations. Claims 53-60, and 67 have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer. Any pending rejection of these rejected claims is rendered moot. Applicants reserve the opportunity to claim any of the canceled subject matter in a separate patent application.

II. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph

Claims 38, 40, 41, 42, 48 and 65 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter that was not described in the specification. The Examiner commented that an organic acid must be used in the claimed compositions containing a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the compound of formula I. The Examiner further argued that organic acids, including lactic acid, possess antimicrobial action. As a result, the Examiner argued, the specification does not support a claim wherein the sole active ingredient is a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the compound of formula I.

Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. Claims 38 and 39, the only independent claims in the application, recite methods of treating seborrheic dermatitis using a composition comprising a sole active component, which is a 1-hydroxy-2-pyridone of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. It is the applicant's understanding that lactic acid is not active in the treatment of seborrheic dermatitis, but rather is used as a pH adjuster. The specification at page 8, lines 29-33, indicates that the pH range of the preparations is adjusted using organic acids when the compositions contain salts of the compounds of formula I (with the salt being the sole active component). Even if, arguendo, lactic acid may act as an active component in some contexts, the Examiner has not established that lactic acid would be active in the treatment of seborrheic dermatitis. For at least this reason, the rejection should be withdrawn.

III. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph

The Examiner rejected claims 38-42, 48 and 53-67 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicants regard as the invention. Claims 53-60 and 67 have been canceled, rendering this rejection moot as to those claims.

With respect to claim 38, the Examiner rejected the claim as indefinite for the same reasons explained in the written description rejection discussed earlier. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection in that regard for the same reasons discussed above. The Examiner also commented that it was not clear how the “sole active component” could be “at least one” compound as recited in the claims. Applicants have amended claim 38 to recite that the administered compositions comprise a sole active component which is a 1-hydroxy-2-pyridone of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. This amendment should obviate the rejection.

With respect to claims 38-42, 48, 61-66 still pending, the Examiner commented that the term “seborrheic dermatitis” is vague and indefinite in view of the prosecution history. In his comments made in support of the rejection, the Examiner discussed both dandruff and seborrheic dermatitis and argued that it was unclear how applicants have distinguished the two. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

The present specification discusses differences between dandruff and seborrheic dermatitis at page 1, lines 3-11, as follows:

Seborrheic dermatitis is understood as meaning a disorder of the scalp which differs from simple dandruff by the presence of erythema as a sign of inflammation, by the greater degree of scaling with occasional itching and burning, and by the occurrence of eczematous changes to other body sites. It can occur in the form of patches, but also more frequently affects the whole scalp and often includes, beyond the hairline, the forehead, around the neck and the ears. In severe cases, the scalp can have a secondary infection, and the changes can then exhibit a spongy consistency, vesicle and crust formation and can weep.

One of ordinary skill in the art would understand the term seborrheic dermatitis. The American Academy of Dermatology (“AAD”), a well-recognized authority in dermatology, has set forth clear definitions of these disorders (attached hereto as

Exhibit A is a printout from the web page of the American Academy of Dermatology).

The AAD discusses dandruff, seborrhea and seborrheic dermatitis as follows:

Are dandruff, seborrhea and seborrheic dermatitis the same?

Dandruff appears as scaling on the scalp without redness. Seborrhea is excessive oiliness of the skin, especially of the scalp and face, without redness or scaling. Patients with seborrhea may later develop seborrheic dermatitis. Seborrheic dermatitis has both redness and scaling.

In view of the above, the rejection of the term “seborrheic dermatitis” as being indefinite should be withdrawn.

IV. First rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 39, 61-64 and 67 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by WO 96/02226 to Lagarde et al. as evidenced by Wikipedia. The rejection of claim 67 is now moot because that claim has been canceled.

The method of independent claim 39 has now been amended to recite administering a composition comprising a sole active component, which is a 1-hydroxy-2-pyridone of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. As mentioned by the Examiner on page 7 of the Office Action, Lagarde teaches the use of a combination product comprising two active components: an anti-fungal agent and crotamiton.

Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), Lagarde must include all of the elements of Applicants' claim to be anticipatory. Lagarde *requires* that his composition be a “combination product” that benefits from “the said synergic association of products [the 1-hydroxy-2-pyridones and crotamiton].” (Lagarde translation, page 6.) Applicants' claims each require that the sole active component is the specified 1-hydroxy-2-pyridone, and none of the claimed compositions may be “combination products.” Lagarde does not teach non-combination products nor the use of 1-hydroxy-2-pyridones by themselves as active compounds. Indeed, Lagarde teaches away from this. Therefore, Applicants request that this rejection be withdrawn.

MPEP § 2131.01 permits the use of multiple references under § 102 “when the extra references are cited to ... Explain the meaning of a term used in the primary reference” or “to show that a characteristic not disclosed in the reference is inherent.”

The Examiner has used Wikipedia in this manner. However, applicants submit that Wikipedia should not be used for this purpose. Wikipedia is an “encyclopedia” on the internet to which any one may contribute, change, delete and add content. No one of ordinary skill in the art would look to Wikipedia to understand any terms in this art; Wikipedia is not viewed as a reliable source of information. See, Seigenthaler, J., “A False Wikipedia ‘Biography’,” USA Today, editorial, Nov. 29, 2005 (archived website copy attached as Exhibit B) (Seigenthaler, who worked for Robert Kennedy and was a pallbearer at his funeral, was linked in Wikipedia to the deaths of President Kennedy and Robert Kennedy without any substantiation. Wikipedia could not even trace who was the author of these allegations, because anyone can update any entry in Wikipedia.); see also Helm, Burt, “Wikipedia: ‘A Work in Progress’,” Business Week, Dec. 14, 2005 (archived website copy attached as Exhibit C). For this reason, it should not be viewed as a reliable source of information and the Examiner should withdraw any reliance on the Wikipedia reference.

V. Second rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

Claims 39, 62-64 and 67 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by WO 88/00041 to Lange, as evidenced by the “Green People” and “Avre Skin Care” references. The rejection is now moot as to claim 67 because that claim has been canceled.

The method of claim 39 and its dependent claims recite administering a sole active component in a single composition. Lange, as the primary reference, does not anticipate Applicant’s claimed invention. Lange requires a two component or two “phase” shampoo, which is acknowledged by the Examiner. However, it appears that the Examiner may have misunderstood the importance of this aspect of Lange. Lange’s two “phases” are separate compositions that must be kept in separate containers. (Lange, p. 11). According to Lange, these two components are used sequentially, never together. One composition (an alkaline anti-mycotic) is used, and then completely rinsed off before the second composition (anti-seborrheic) is used. (Lange, p. 11). Clearly, these are not “phases” in the sense of the aqueous and lipid phases of an emulsion. They are two separate products or compositions, unlike the claimed

invention which is a single composition. This fact alone requires that the rejection under § 102 be withdrawn.

The Examiner has cited the Green People and Aver Skin Care documents as secondary references in support of this anticipation rejection. Like the Wikipedia reference discussed above, Applicants question whether one skilled in the art would rely on this particular information because it is less reliable than, for example, information from peer-reviewed texts and information from well-recognized institutions in this field. Moreover, as Lange does not anticipate the rejected claims in any event, the rejection should be withdrawn.

VI. First rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Examiner rejected claims 39, 59-64 and 67 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 96/02226 to Lagarde et al. and 56 Fed. Reg. 63568 as evidenced by Wikipedia. The rejection is now moot as to claims 59-60 and 67 because those claims have been canceled.

Lagarde teaches the use of a combination product comprising an anti-fungal agent and crotamiton as an antifungal agent activity enhancer. As explained in response to the novelty rejection in view of Lagarde, the method of independent claim 39 has now been amended to recite administering a composition comprising a sole active component. As discussed above, Lagarde's disclosure requires a combination product of active components for its disclosed use and, for at least that reason, does not render obvious the rejected claims. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw this rejection.

VII. Second rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 38-42, 48 and 53-67 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 88/00041 to Lange and 56 Fed. Reg. 63568 and WO 96/29045 as evidenced by Green People, Avre Skin Care, Dreumex and Brinkster. The rejection is now moot with respect to claims 53-60 and 67 because those claims have been canceled. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

The methods of the present invention administer a single composition comprising the recited sole active component. As discussed in detail above in response to the

novelty rejection, Lange does not suggest such a method, but instead teaches a “two phase” composition that, in effect, is an arrangement of two different compositions that are not compatible, are maintained separately in their packaging, and must be applied sequentially by the user. See Lange Translation cited above and Lange Abstract. For at least this reason, the rejection should be withdrawn.

The Examiner has cited Green People, Aver Skin Care, Dreumex, and Brinkster, as secondary references. Applicants note that one skilled in the art would likely not rely on particular information obtained from these websites. This information is less reliable compared to, for example, information from peer-reviewed texts and information from well-recognized institutions in this field (such as the AAD). Moreover, the Examiner has not shown that the cited references would have been combined with Lange to suggest the claimed invention. For at least these reasons, the rejection should be withdrawn.

VIII. Evidence of commercial success

Although no *prima facie* showing of obviousness has been made, Applicants have previously submitted the Declaration of Steve Bradford as evidence of commercial success in support of the patentability of the invention. See papers filed on February 22, 2005. The Examiner stated on page 20 of the Office Action that the Declaration was insufficient to overcome the obviousness rejections discussed above. As already discussed, however, the rejections should be withdrawn for other reasons. Moreover, Applicants reserve the opportunity to rely on the information in the Declaration in the future in support of the patentability of the invention without acquiescing in the Examiner’s comments in this Office Action.

IX. Double patenting

The Examiner provisionally rejected claims 38-42, 48 and 53-67 under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting in view of claims 14-23 and 26-29 of co-pending application no. 10/606,229. This rejection is now moot with respect to claims 53-60 and 67, which have been canceled.

Applicants respectfully ask that the Examiner consider the issue of double patenting in the present application only if the co-pending application no. 10/606,229 is allowed first. This procedure would ultimately convert the “provisional double patenting

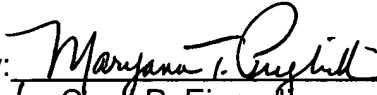
rejection" into a "double patenting rejection," and would permit applicants to address the issue of double patenting at that point. To file a terminal disclaimer now, before knowing what scope of claims will ultimately be granted in either application, is premature.

If there is any fee due in connection with the filing of this Amendment, please charge the fee to our Deposit Account No. 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

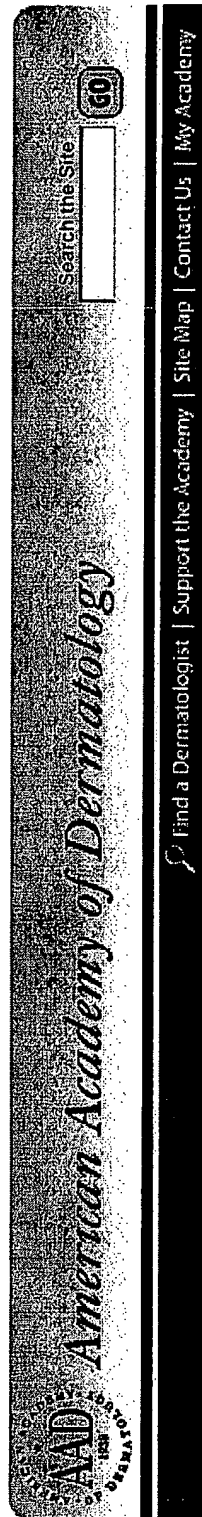
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Dated: July 17, 2006

By:  (Reg. No. 52,138)
for Carol P. Einaudi
Reg. No. 32,220

Attachments:

- (1) A printout from the web page for the American Academy of Dermatology (Exh. A),
- (2) An article titled "A False Wikipedia 'Biography'" (Exh. B), and
- (3) An article titled "Wikipedia: 'A Work in Progress'."



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Seborrheic Dermatitis

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What is seborrheic dermatitis?

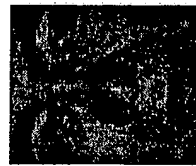
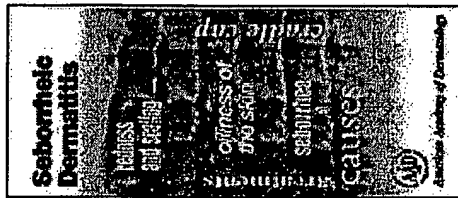
Seborrheic dermatitis is a common skin disorder that can be easily treated. This condition is a red, scaly, itchy rash most commonly seen on the scalp, sides of the nose, eyebrows, eyelids, skin behind the ears, and middle of the chest. Other areas, such as the navel (belly button), buttocks, skin folds under the arms, axillary regions, breasts, and groin, may also be involved.

Are dandruff, seborrhea and seborrheic dermatitis the same?

Dandruff appears as scaling on the scalp without redness. Seborrhea is excessive oiliness of the skin, especially of the scalp and face, without redness or scaling. Patients with seborrhea may later develop seborrheic dermatitis. Seborrheic dermatitis has both redness and scaling.

Who gets seborrheic dermatitis?

This condition is most common in three age groups — infancy when it's called "cradle cap," middle age, and the elderly. Cradle cap usually clears without treatment by age 8 to 12 months. In some infants, seborrheic dermatitis may develop only in the diaper area where it could be confused with other forms of diaper rash. When seborrheic dermatitis develops at other ages it can come and go. Seborrheic dermatitis may be seasonally aggravated particularly in northern climates; it is common in people with oily skin or hair, and may be seen with acne



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or psoriasis. A yeast-like organism may be involved in causing seborrheic dermatitis.

Is this condition associated with other diseases?

Seborrheic dermatitis may occur in patients with diseases of the nervous system, such as Parkinson's disease. Patients recovering from stressful medical conditions, such as a heart attack, may also develop this problem. People in hospitals or nursing homes and those with immune system disorders appear to be more prone to this disorder as well.



How long does this disease last?

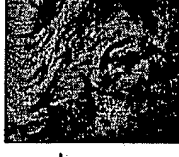
Seborrheic dermatitis may get better on its own, but with regular treatments, the condition improves quickly.

Can it be prevented or cured?

There is no way to prevent or cure seborrheic dermatitis. However, it can be controlled with treatment.

Are laboratory tests useful in diagnosing this disease?

For most patients, there is no need to perform blood, urine, or allergy tests. In rare cases of chronic seborrheic dermatitis that do not respond to treatment, a skin biopsy or other laboratory testing may be done to eliminate the possibility of another disease.



How is this condition treated?

Gentle shampooing with a mild shampoo is helpful for infants with cradle cap. Mild corticosteroid creams and lotions, or anti-fungal topicals such as ciclopirox or ketoconazole, may also be applied to the affected areas of skin. Adult patients may need to use a medicated shampoo and a stronger corticosteroid preparation. Non-prescription shampoos containing tar, zinc pyrithione, selenium sulfide, ketoconazole, and/or salicylic acid may be recommended by a dermatologist, or a prescription shampoo, cream gel, or foam may be given. As excessive use of stronger preparations can cause side effects, patients should follow their dermatologist's advice.

Locate a dermatologist in your area.

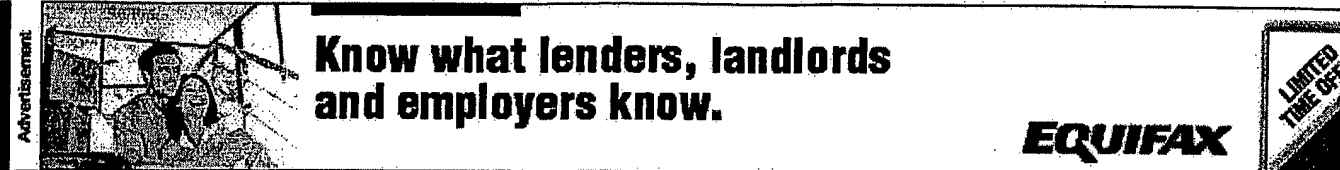
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A false Wikipedia 'biography'

By John Seigenthaler

"John Seigenthaler Sr. was the assistant to Attorney General Robert Kennedy in the early 1960's. For a brief time, he was thought to have been directly involved in the Kennedy assassinations of both John, and his brother, Bobby. Nothing was ever proven."

— Wikipedia

This is a highly personal story about Internet character assassination. It could be your story.

I have no idea whose sick mind conceived the false, malicious "biography" that appeared under my name for 132 days on Wikipedia, the popular, online, free encyclopedia whose authors are unknown and virtually untraceable. There was more:

"John Seigenthaler moved to the Soviet Union in 1971, and returned to the United States in 1984," Wikipedia said. "He started one of the country's largest public relations firms shortly thereafter."

At age 78, I thought I was beyond surprise or hurt at anything negative said about me. I was wrong. One sentence in the biography was true. I was Robert Kennedy's administrative assistant in the early 1960s. I also was his pallbearer. It was mind-boggling when my son, John Seigenthaler, journalist with NBC News, phoned later to say he found the same scurrilous text on Reference.com and Answers.com.

I had heard for weeks from teachers, journalists and historians about "the wonderful world of Wikipedia," where millions of people worldwide visit daily for quick reference "facts," composed and posted by people with no special expertise or knowledge — and sometimes by people with malice.

At my request, executives of the three websites now have removed the false content about me. But they don't know, and can't find out, who wrote the toxic sentences.


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I phoned Jimmy Wales, Wikipedia's founder and asked, "Do you ... have any way to know who wrote that?"

"No, we don't," he said. Representatives of the other two websites said their computers are programmed to copy data verbatim from Wikipedia, never checking whether it is false or factual.

Naturally, I want to unmask my "biographer." And, I am interested in letting many people know that Wikipedia is a flawed and irresponsible research tool.

But searching cyberspace for the identity of people who post spurious information can be frustrating. I found on Wikipedia the registered IP (Internet Protocol) number of my "biographer"- 65-81-97-208. I traced it to a customer of BellSouth Internet. That company advertises a phone number to report "Abuse Issues." An electronic voice said all complaints must be e-mailed. My two e-mails were answered by identical form letters, advising me that the company would conduct an investigation but might not tell me the results. It was signed "Abuse Team."

Wales, Wikipedia's founder, told me that BellSouth would not be helpful. "We have trouble with people posting abusive things over and over and over," he said. "We block their IP numbers, and they sneak in another way. So we contact the service providers, and they are not very responsive."

After three weeks, hearing nothing further about the Abuse Team investigation, I phoned BellSouth's Atlanta corporate headquarters, which led to conversations between my lawyer and BellSouth's counsel. My only remote chance of getting the name, I learned, was to file a "John or Jane Doe" lawsuit against my "biographer." Major communications Internet companies are bound by federal privacy laws that protect the identity of their customers, even those who defame online. Only if a lawsuit resulted in a court subpoena would BellSouth give up the name.

Little legal recourse

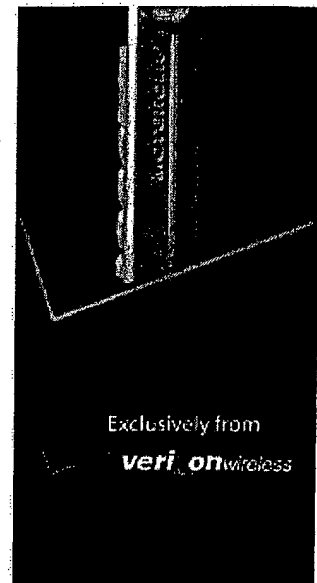
Federal law also protects online corporations — BellSouth, AOL, MCI Wikipedia, etc. — from libel lawsuits. Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act, passed in 1996, specifically states that "no provider or user of an interactive computer service shall be treated as the publisher or speaker." That legalese means that, unlike print and broadcast companies, online service providers cannot be sued for disseminating defamatory attacks on citizens posted by others.

Recent low-profile court decisions document that Congress effectively has barred defamation in cyberspace. Wikipedia's website acknowledges that it is not responsible for inaccurate information, but Wales, in a recent C-Span interview with Brian Lamb, insisted that his website is accountable and that his community of thousands of volunteer editors (he said he has only one paid employee) corrects mistakes within minutes.

My experience refutes that. My "biography" was posted May 26. On May 29, one of Wales' volunteers "edited" it only by correcting the misspelling of the word "early." For four months, Wikipedia depicted me as a suspected assassin before Wales erased it from his website's history Oct. 5. The falsehoods remained on Answers.com and Reference.com for three more weeks.

In the C-Span interview, Wales said Wikipedia has "millions" of daily global visitors and is one of the world's busiest websites. His volunteer community runs the Wikipedia operation, he said. He funds his website through a non-profit foundation and estimated a 2006 budget of "about a million dollars."

And so we live in a universe of new media with phenomenal opportunities for



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worldwide communications and research — but populated by volunteer vandals with poison-pen intellects. Congress has enabled them and protects them.

When I was a child, my mother lectured me on the evils of "gossip." She held a feather pillow and said, "If I tear this open, the feathers will fly to the four winds, and I could never get them back in the pillow. That's how it is when you spread mean things about people."

For me, that pillow is a metaphor for Wikipedia.

John Seigenthaler, a retired journalist, founded The Freedom Forum First Amendment Center at Vanderbilt University. He also is a former editorial page editor at USA TODAY.

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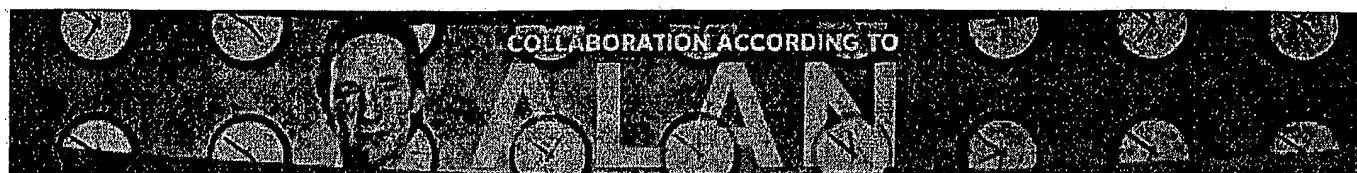
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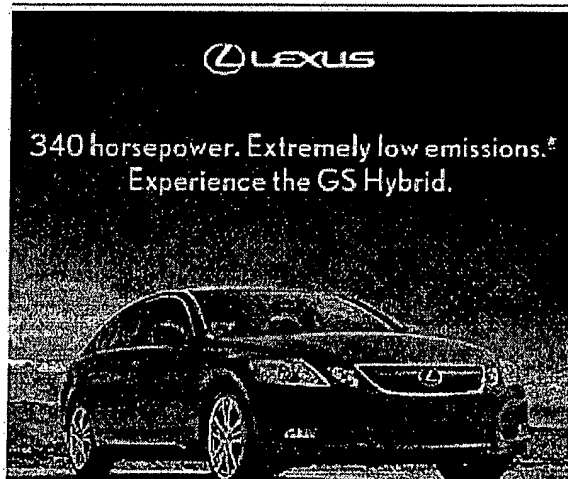
DECEMBER 14, 2005
NEWSMAKER Q&A
By Burt Helm

Wikipedia: "A Work in Progress"

The online encyclopedia's founder Jimmy Wales talks about the steps being taken to foil fraudulent entries

Online encyclopedia Wikipedia is awash in controversy. The imbroglio was touched off by an anonymously written biography entry that linked former *USA Today* Editor John Seigenthaler Sr. with the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Senator Robert F. Kennedy. The writer, Brian Chase, has issued an apology for a prank he says went terribly awry. Seigenthaler, in a Nov. 29 *USA Today* editorial, criticized Wikipedia and called the fake biography "Internet character assassination."

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The incident has cast doubt on the credibility of Wikipedia, which lets users anonymously create new articles and edit existing entries — which number more than 1 million in 10 languages. On Dec. 7, *New York Times* Business Editor Larry Ingrassia sent a memo urging his staff not to use the site to check information. And on Dec. 12, a group based in Long Beach, N.Y., announced it would pursue a class action against the site to represent those "who believe that they have been defamed or who have

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been the subject of anonymous and malicious postings to the popular online encyclopedia Wikipedia."

The encyclopedia is designed to be self-policing, allowing the public to weigh in and correct inaccuracies. But the Seigenthaler entry "slipped through the cracks," says Jimmy Wales, Wikipedia founder and president of Wikimedia Foundation, which runs Wikipedia. The site is taking steps to prevent a recurrence, he says. Those include barring unregistered users from creating new pages. Wales spoke with BusinessWeek Online's **Burt Helm** on Dec. 13. Edited excerpts from their conversation follow:

What happened with Seigenthaler's biography?

It slipped through the cracks. In the community, we have what we call a New Pages Patrol — they put new entries in a category and add links and so on. They just weren't able to keep up with how many new pages were coming online every day. It wasn't what was supposed to happen at that stage in the process.

Since then, we've decided that we want to slow down the creation of new pages, so starting in January we're preventing unregistered users from creating new pages, because so often those have to be deleted.

About how many people use and contribute to Wikipedia?

The number I like to talk about is the number of very active editors — those that do the bulk of the work. As of October, there were about 1,850 for the English version of Wikipedia, and 4,573 worldwide. We don't know how many unique users visit the site because we're lame and don't keep track of it — we don't sell advertising, so we don't have to. But we get about 2.5 billion page views per month.

How should users view Wikipedia? Do you think they should consider it authoritative?

It should be thought of as a work in progress — it's our intention to be Britannica or better quality, and our policies and everything are designed with that goal in mind. We don't reach that quality yet — we know that. We're a work in progress.

Do you think students and researchers should cite Wikipedia?

No, I don't think people should cite it, and I don't think people should cite Britannica, either — the error rate there isn't very good. People shouldn't be citing encyclopedias in the first place. Wikipedia and other encyclopedias should be solid enough to give good, solid background information to inform your studies for a deeper level. And really, it's more reliable to read Wikipedia for background than to read random Web pages on the Internet.

Seigenthaler's main criticism of Wikipedia is that contributors are allowed to edit and add to articles anonymously. Why do you feel it's important to allow contributors and site administrators to remain anonymous?

There are two reasons I would put forward. First, on the Internet, it's impossible to actually confirm people's identity in the first place, short of getting credit-card information. On any site it's very easy to come up with a fake identity, regardless.

Second, there are definitely people working in Wikipedia who may have privacy reasons for not wanting their name on the site. For example, there are people working on Wikipedia from China, where the site is currently blocked. We have a contributor in Iran who has twice been told his name has been turned into the police for his work in Wikipedia. He's brave. His real name is known, actually. But there are lots of reasons for privacy online that aren't nefarious.

Doesn't the anonymity open the door for easy slander and libel?

I would say, in general, no. In a certain respect, when you have any kind of Web

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site with broad public participation – Web forums, unmoderated mailing lists, comments on blogs, blogs themselves – there's always the potential that someone is going to write something nasty. It doesn't mean that we're perfect, of course, but the difference at Wikipedia is you have a community that's empowered to do something about it.

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Nickname: Josiah Rowe

Review: Chaos's concern about the possibility of truth being determined by discussion and debate reflects a misunderstanding about the sort of authority Wikipedia hopes to present. Instead of saying, "This is the absolute truth, and anyone who disagrees is a fool," Wikipedia's goal (at least with regard to arguable subjects) is to say, "This is the view held by these people (a significant majority), and this is the view held by this minority, and this is a third perspective. Judge for yourself." That said, I'm more optimistic about the possibility of discovering truth via discussion: after all, it was good enough for Socrates, wasn't it?

Date reviewed: Dec 22, 2005 3:21 AM

Nickname: Ta bu shi da yu

Review: I've been noticing this "intelec" popping up everywhere. He's basically making defamatory comments. It appears that Wikipedia is not the only one with problems of people publishing defamatory material. TBSDY

Date reviewed: Dec 21, 2005 6:20 AM

Nickname: intelec

Review: Jimbo Wales partly owns Wikipedia also partly owns Bomis, a well known pornography enterprise. Perhaps Jimbo feels that it is a child's right to be exposed to any media that claims neutrality just not to cite it? Perhaps Jimbo feels parents shouldn't limit their child's online viewing of pedophilic propaganda if they want to, regardless of their age? Perhaps Jimbo feels we should at least make it legal for children to buy porn? No Jimbo, I disagree and I won't edit my opinion to say so." More on this by an anti-predator Web site Perverted-Justice.com.

Helm is a reporter for BusinessWeek Online in New York

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